

The COUNTRY JOURNAL: OR, THE CRAFTSMAN.

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THE disastrous Reign of King Charles the first and the terrible civil War, which it occasioned, have rendered it almost impossible for a Writer to speak of it, without giving Offence to one of those Parties, which continue to espouse the different Principles and Conduct of their Forefathers. Most of the Accounts of those Times are evidently calculated to serve some particular Purpose, and consist chiefly of Satire, or Panegyrick, of personal Invectives, or Apologies, instead of plain Narratives and authentick Facts, which constitute the Nature of just History. Besides, the Advocates for a certain *Façon* have lately got a scurvy Trick of applying all Remarks on former Times to the present, and charging their Adversaries with intending Parallels, where They mean nothing but Caution and Instruction. I can truly say that This hath often been my own Case, and I believe the Case of some other Writers, who have appear'd on the same Side. For these Reasons, I have hitherto declin'd entering into any particular Reflections on the Reign of King Charles the first, whose tragical Catastrophe might furnish such Writers with an Opportunity of making very invidious and even shocking Applications; for as zealous as I am in the Cause of Liberty, and however I may dislike some particular Measures, which I apprehend dangerous to it, I abhor the Thoughts of designing to insinuate any general Similitude between those Times and the present; or that our Affairs stand in Need of the same desperate Remedies.

But since the Disputes upon this Subject have been lately revived by some famous Sermons on the 30th of January, I think myself intitled to the same Liberty with other Writers, of delivering my Sentiments on that remarkable Period of the English History; in which I shall make it my Endeavour to avoid giving Offence to both Parties, or to any particular Persons, who espouse them, unless Those, who are so unreasonable, or so wicked, as to be offended with Truth and Impartiality. A good natur'd Man will scorn to insult the Memory of so unfortunate a Prince; and yet the Cause of Liberty, and the Interest of succeeding Generations make it the Duty of an honest Writer not to conceal, or palliate those Measures, which were attended with such fatal Consequences to the whole Kingdom.

I think, it is generally agreed on all Sides that the Foundation of those Distractions and Calamities, which broke out in the Year 1641, was laid many Years before, in the weak, ridiculous and scandalous Conduct of King James I. But the main Question is to what this Conduct was owing; and it is generally imputed to the personal Character of that Prince, who had no Doubt many Frailties and bad Qualities. His Mind was strongly tinctur'd with Notions of arbitrary Power, which put Him upon all Expedients for making Himself absolute, and breaking the Prerogative above Law. But He had another Foible, which is always dangerous, and hath often proved fatal, to Princes. That is, suffering Himself to be governed by his Ministers and Favourites, in Opposition to the general Sense and frequent Remonstrances of his People. In the former Part of his Reign, the Earl of Somerset gain'd an absolute Ascendant over Him. To Him succeeded Villars, Duke of Buckingham, who kept Him in Leading-strings all the Remainder of his Life, and contributed, more than any of his Predecessors, to those Confusions, which follow'd in the next.

The Conduct of that upstart, ignorant and domineering Minister hath been so fully expos'd already, by numberless Writers, that perhaps it will be thought impertinent to explain it any farther; but I think the following short Recapitulation of some Particulars is become seasonable and necessary to the right Understanding of the Controversy now on foot.

As He was rais'd, almost at once, from a private Station to great Power and Favour, by the particular Management of a Court Faction against his Predecessor, the Earl of Somerset; so it is observable that He began immediately to distinguish Himself by his Ingratitude to Those, who had been most instrumental in his Advancement; especially the Archbishop of Canterbury, who recommended Him to the Queen, and is said to have given Him this wholesome, though somewhat uncourtly Advice, to tell the King nothing but the Truth.

As soon as He was established in Power, He seem'd to think of nothing but aggrandizing Himself and enriching his numerous Relations. For this Purpose, He form'd a most execrable Scheme and succeeded too well in the Execution of it; I mean dividing the Nation into those two great Parties, which have been the Cause of so much Bloodshed and Confusion, and are still artfully kept up amongst us, to serve the same wicked Ends.

Having put Himself at the Head of one of these Parties, and advanc'd Lord to the Mitre, as a proper Instrument for such Designs, He took the Reins of Government into his Hands, and began to lord it over his Master, as well as the People. When He had sufficiently glutted Himself and his Kindred with Honours, Titles and Preferments, of the first Rank, He put up the rest to Auction and sold them to the best Bidder, without any Regard to Merit, or proper Qualifications to discharge them. Even Bishopsricks and Seats of Justice were openly brought to Market; and nothing was dispos'd of without ready Money, or what in modern Language is styled *Quartering*.

As He was resolv'd to enrich Himself and his Family by corrupt Methods, He found it necessary to encourage and protect the Corruptions of others. Monopolies, Patents and Projects of all Kinds were set on foot, to raise Money; particularly one, of a very extraordinary Nature, which I cannot forbear mentioning. It was a Patent for the sole making and selling of Gold and Silver Lace; under the Pretence and Authority of which, the Projectors, one of whom was Buckingham's Creature, put off great Quantities of Lace, made of COPPER and other sophisticated Materials. This rais'd a general Complaint amongst all Ranks of People, and the House of Commons, to whom They apply'd for Redress, went so vigorously into the Examination of it, that the King was oblig'd to interpose in Behalf of his Favourite, at whom He perceiv'd the Enquiry was level'd. With this View, He came to the House of Lords, and acquainted Them, in a cajoling Speech, that He was sensible of the ill Effects of his Patent, and desired Them to bring the Offenders to Justice; adding, that it was his Intention to revoke all his Patents, which had been so injurious to the People; particularly That for making Gold and Silver Lace; by which, said He, a Kind of FALSE COIN had been introduced on the Nation. At the same Time, He gave them a Caution, not to suffer Themselves to be carried away with an inconsiderate Zeal for Justice, by hearkening to Those, who accus'd the Innocent, as well as the Guilty.

In Compliance with his Majesty's Directions, the Lords contented Themselves with inflicting some Penalties on the Projectors, one of whom was previously let out of Prison, and suffered the great Author of this Iniquity, who procur'd the Patent, to escape with Impunity.

Whilst Corruption triumph'd in this Manner at home, the Nation saw it self reduced to the utmost Contempt abroad, and was oblig'd to submit to the grossest Insults, without Repizals, or Resentment, under the false Notion of preserving the Peace for Buckingham laid it down as a Maxim, that keeping the Nation out of a War, by any Measures, was the fullest Evidence of the Capacity of Those, who sat at the Helm. But the People were of another Opinion, and were not afraid openly to declare, that it was no great Sign of Ability to preserve Peace by bearing such Affronts.

Whenever He found a Storm rising against Him, He made use of an Art to divert it, which hath been commonly practis'd by all bad Ministers. That is, He would throw out a *Tub* to amuse the People, and turn off their Attention from Himself. In these Cases, He had no Regard to Friends, Creatures, or Relations, if their Fall became necessary to his own Support. At one Time the Lord Chancellor Bacon, having drawn some just Complaints against Him for Corruption in his Office, serv'd this Purpose of Buckingham very well; though the Chancellor was not only his Creature, but a Pensioner to Him. At another Time, the Lord Middlesex, having refused to comply with some of his extravagant Demands, was doom'd to Destruction with the same honest View; tho' He was nearly ally'd to Him by Marriage, and the King Himself us'd all his Interest to save Him, even by condescending so far as to intreat his Pardon from the Duke; but the Minister having now got a pack'd Parliament of his own Creatures, who were always at his Beck, was resolv'd to shew his Power, by pulling down a Man, whom He had rais'd, in order to terrify others from thwarting his Schemes, or Inclinations.

This extreme Piece of Insolence began to open the King's Eyes, and seem'd to convince Him of his Error, in trusting any of his Servants with such exorbitant Power. But He happen'd to die, just at this Crisis, very seasonably for Buckingham, not without some strong Suspicions of his being poison'd by Him. It is certain, at least, that He administer'd some Medicines to the King, without the Advice of his Physicians; which was highly criminal in itself, and esteem'd so by the Parliament, who impeach'd Him for it; but, by particular Management and for particular Reasons, it came to nothing.

King Charles the first succeeded his Father amidst the general Shouts and Acclamations of the People. No Prince had ever ascend'd the Throne with more Popu-

larity; which, by a Partiality natural to all Men, He ascrib'd wholly to personal Affection; whereas it was evident that the Joy, which discover'd itself amongst all Parties, on this Occasion, proceeded in a great Measure from the Hopes They had conceived of new Measures, and being relieved from the Tyranny of an insolent and corrupt Administration. They flatter'd Themselves, and had certainly some Reason to think, that He would not have plac'd his chief Trust in a Man, from whom He had receiv'd such personal Indignities, when He was Prince of Wales. But it unfortunately happen'd for the Nation, as well as the King, that one of the worst Actions, which any Minister was ever guilty of, prov'd the Means of reconciling Him to the new King, and establish'd Him in fuller Confidence and Power under the Son, than He had ever possess'd under the Father. The natural Consequence of This was, that as He had the same Minister and the same Council, He was encouraged to pursue the same Measures; which, perhaps, might be agreeable enough to his own Inclinations; but as a new Ministry would have stood in no Need of securing Themselves, by advising their Master to pursue Measures, which were generally odious to the People; so it is highly probable that They would have advis'd Him to the contrary; and it is possible, at least, that He might have been prevail'd on to follow their Advice. Whereas, by continuing the same Ministers and pursuing the same Measures, He lost by Degrees the Affections of his People, which were so happily united at his first Accession to the Throne, and gave Him the Prospect of an easy and glorious Reign. Upon This, the Parliament immediately resum'd their former Spirit, in Defence of their Liberties against the Incroachments of the Prerogative, and pursued the Minister with Complaints, Declarations, Remonstrances and Articles of Impeachment; the general Purport of which was as follows;

"That his excessive Power was the chief Cause of all the Evils and Mischiefs, which the Nation now suffers and of late Years hath suffered."

"That He hath engross'd into his own Hands a great Number of Offices by ill Means, and procur'd Titles and Places for his Kindred and Allies, without their having done the State any Service."

"That He hath neglected to guard the Seas and protect the Merchants; to which the Decay of Trade at home, and the Contempt of the Nation abroad are chiefly owing."

"That He hath been guilty of notorious Corruption, in selling Offices and Honours, and embezzling the King's Treasure."

There were several other Articles, of a particular Nature, which it can be of no Use to mention at present.

The Commons follow'd their Point with great Constancy and Vigour for several Years together; but the King was resolv'd to protect his Minister at any Rate; being made to believe, as is too usual in such Cases, that the Violence of the Commons against Buckingham was secretly intended against Himself, and that his Crown depended on supporting the Duke.

This is the common Artifice of all bad Ministers under Prosecution, or the general Hatred of the People; by which They endeavour to draw their Prince into their own Quarrel and often support Themselves upon his Ruin.

Rapin hath a Remark upon this Head, which is very judicious and worthy of Observation. Speaking of the War with France, under this Administration, and the Reasons that were publicly given for entering into it; He says, it is much more probable that the King's Ministers, seeing little Likelihood of recovering the Palatinate by Arms, and fearing the King would at length be tired of a fruitless War with Spain, induced Him to carry his Arms into France, that They might still keep Him under a Necessity of raising Money by extraordinary Methods, and of perpetuating thereby his Misunderstandings with his Subjects, on which the Continuance of their Credit entirely depended.

Had this Minister lived much longer, it is probable that the Odium of the People and the vigorous, repeated Instances of Parliament would have oblig'd the King to withdraw his Protection from Him; but, all on a sudden, He was snatch'd out of the Hands of Justice by a bold Assassin, who stabb'd Him to the Heart in the midst of a numerous Assembly. The King receiv'd the News of his Death with Marks of the deepest Concern, and out of Regard to his Memory continued all his Creatures in the same Posts and Favour, which They had enjoy'd under their Patron.

Some Years afterwards Sir Thomas Wentworth was gain'd over to the Court Party, and from a zealous Contender for Liberty turn'd one of the most formidable Instruments of arbitrary Power. As his Capacities were infinitely superior to Those of Buckingham, so He improv'd upon his Schemes and ripen'd Them into a bloody

evil War between the King and his People. But as He fell the first Sacrifice in those Commotions, by an extraordinary Bill of Attainder, I shall content myself with giving the Reader his Character in the Words of the Lord Digby, who had likewise deserted the Country Party and opposed the passing of the Bill against Him.

"I am still the same, said He, in my Opinions and Affections, as to the Earl of Strafford. I confidently believe Him to be the most dangerous Minister, the most insupportable to free Subjects, that can be character'd. I believe his Practices in Themselves as high, as tyrannical, as any Subject ever ventured upon; and the Malignity of them hugely aggravated by those rare Abilities of his, whereof God hath given Him the Use, but the Devil the Application. In a Word, I believe Him still that grand Apostate to the Commonwealth, who must not expect to be pardoned in this World; till He be dispatch'd to the other; and yet let me tell you, Mr. Speaker, my Hand must not be to that Dispatch.

Some Writers have charg'd Him with drawing up a formal Scheme, for making the King absolute; which He propos'd to effectuate by Corruption and a military Force; but, by a Kind of Infatuation, the King took another Course, and endeavour'd to subdue the Spirit of his Parliament without Corruption and without an Army—What was the Consequence is well known and of too nice a Nature to admit of any further Remarks.

It may be thought to deserve Observation, in this Place, that one of the Gentlemen Professors was pleas'd, some time ago, to draw a Parallel between this Minister and his Patron; a Compliment, which I should have chosen to forbear, had I been in that Writer's Station; tho' I cannot deny that there are some Circumstances of Similitude between the two Characters. As their Surnames begin with the same Letter, so they were both Knights of the same Order. They rose by their Harangues in the House of Commons; and both sprung from a Country stock, proved Themselves excellently qualified for the Business of Courts; I must indeed take the Liberty of making some small Distinction between their Abilities; and I presume Mr. Wallingham will claim the same Privilege, with Regard to their Practices. But there is one parallel Circumstance, which I think He ought not to have mentioned upon any Account; and yet it seems to be the very Thing, which tempted Him to draw the Comparison. It seems that one Mr. Pym (whose Name begins with a P.) told Sir Thomas Wentworth, upon his Defection, that He would leave Him as long as He had an Head upon his Shoulders; which Expression bearing some Analogy to another Piece of Destruction, as it is called, He could not lose his Jest, though at his Patron's Expence; for He ought to have remember'd that Mr. Pym made his Words good, and had the Satisfaction of hearing the King Himself justify the Prosecution of that Minister, though He endeavour'd to save his Life, by declaring that He did not think my Lord Strafford fit to serve Him, or the Commonwealth, in any Place of Trust, for the future; no, not so much as in That of a Constable.

And here I must just take Notice of a Petition, which I am told hath been lately inculcated into the Minds of some Persons; that King Charles the first left his Crown and his Life, by giving up the Earl of STRAFFORD. It is obvious at first Sight for what Purpose this Observation is calculated; but it is far from being just; for the King's Compliance in this Particular was the most likely Method of reconciling the Affections of his People, to whom Strafford was grown universally odious; but He comply'd too late; and the Misfortunes of those Times were really owing to his long and obdurate Support of that Minister; which inflam'd the Jealousies of the People, and destroy'd all their Trust and Confidence in the King. Whether those Jealousies were justly founded or no, I shall not at present examine, but leave the Bishop of Chichester and his Opponents to discuss that Point at large.

I will conclude with one general Observation, which naturally occurs upon reading the English History; viz. that for one Prince, who hath been undone, or reduc'd to any great Distress, by his own personal Vices, We shall meet with ten, whose Reigns have been rendered unhappy, or inglorious, by the Corruption, Ambition, or Treachery of overgrown Favourites.

N. B. We are inform'd that the learned Mr. Wallingham hath not attended a certain Gallery this Winter for nothing, and that He will shortly oblige the Publick with his Observations on what hath pass'd within those Walls; in which We presume He will be authoriz'd to write in his usual Style; and, in that Case, We hope He is not the only Person, who will be allow'd the Privileges of a Free Briton.

We thought fit to give the Publick this Notice, in order to prepare them for this necessary Apology; of which They may may speedily expect an Horse-load in every Post-Coach in Great Britain.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, April 2. On the 31st past the Cardinal de Fleury being with the Most Christian King in his Closet, his Majesty sent for the Garde des Sceaux, and was pleas'd to join him in Commission with the Cardinal for the Execution of the Office of first Minister; and also to appoint him to be the Cardinal's Successor in that Office; and the Garde des Sceaux has since received the Compliments of the Nobility, the foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Rank and Distinction, upon his Promotion.

His Majesty, April 4, N. S. Our Ambassador Mynheer Van Hoger, Master of the Horse, is just arriv'd Express from

Paris, whence he set out on Wednesday Night last. It is since reported, that the Cardinal Minister was retired, and had left the Keeper of the Seals in his Room. This is only for a Season, no doubt; for it will be no hard Task to fill that Minister, the King having nothing of the Esteem and Affection for him, (and by the Way he is not well beloved) as he had for the Cardinal de Fleury. Be that as it will, his Eminency's Retreat is look'd upon here as an Alarm to War, and as a Declaration of the Harmony between France and Spain in the Enterprize the Spanish Fleet is going upon.

HOME NEWS.

Lynn Regis, March 27. On the 24th past Mr. John Child, Deputy Collector of this Port, &c. seized out of the Providence of this Place, George Peak Maister, lately arrived from Rotterdam, 150 Gallons of Brandy, in Stone Bottles; 150 Gallons of Compound Waters, in Stone Bottles; 14 Gallons of Rum in Bottles; 43 Pounds of Green and Bohea Tea, and a small Quantity of Coffee.

LONDON, April 1.

On Monday last the Assizes ended at Thetford for the County of Norfolk, when the four following Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. John Fletcher and John Francis, for breaking open and robbing the House of an old Man near Shipdam; Susan Tyler, for the Murder of her Bastard Child; and John Daniel, for Horse-stealing. We hear the two latter are reprieved, but Fletcher and Francis are ordered for Execution at Thetford. They are two Grenadiers, and each above six Foot high; they had about a Quarter of a Year ago robb'd, (and as they thought murder'd) a Man near Ipswich; for which they were committed to Ipswich Gaol; from whence they broke out about three Weeks ago, and committed the Robbery for which they are to die, just before Thetford Assizes began.

At the Assizes at Guilford, March 27, the Trial of Mrs. Dorothy Longley came on for the Murder of her Husband John Longley, by giving him Poison called Laudanum, on the 28th of August last. It appeared by the Evidence of Mr. Seddell the Apothecary, who attended him, that he died a very sudden and unaccountable Death; and he did believe he was poisoned with Laudanum; that at the opening of the Body, some Part of the Stomach was mortified; and that when they gave a Dog a Wine Glass full of Liquor which came out of his Stomach, the Dog was presently taken with sleeping, and lost the Use of his Hind-Parts, and continued so for Seven Hours, and then died. This was confirmed by several Surgeons. It was also proved, that she sent for two half Ounces of Laudanum, one on Saturday, and the other on Sunday. She in her Defence proved that he was a gross Man, and was given to sleeping, and had been a hard Drinker; and as to the sending for Laudanum she took it herself for a Bleeding at the Nose; she brought several Persons to her Reputation. The Counsel for the King then brought Evidence to prove as to her Character, that she had no good one in the Neighbourhood. The Trial lasted from Nine o' Clock in the Morning to Eleven at Night, and the Jury after staying about Three Quarters of an Hour, brought her in Not Guilty.

At the said Assizes the Six following Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. John Paxton, for House-breaking; Thomas Hall, for the Highway; Richard Batcheller for stealing a Horse; Joseph Addison for several Felonies; John Harvey for stealing several Parcels of Goods at divers Times from Mr. John Thomson; and Hannah Salter, brought from Newgate for Felony; 15 were cast for Transportation, and two burnt in the Hand.

At the Assizes at York, the following Persons were convicted capitally, viz. John Coldwell, for Burglary; Richard Palfiter, for Burglary and Felony; Richard Lund, for stealing a Mare; Robt. Laverack, Martin Clarkson, and William Clogg, all three for Horse-stealing.

On the 25th past came on the Assizes at Exeter, when Stephen Woone, Benjamin Crews, and John Woone were indicted for barbarously and wilfully murdering Mr. John Pyke, Tyde-Surveyor of the Customs in the Port of Plymouth, in the Execution of his Duty; when they were all found guilty of Murder, and received Sentence of Death for the same.

Tuesday Morning several Persons were taken into Custody by his Majesty's Messengers, by virtue of a Warrant from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, for publishing Fogs Journal of Saturday last.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Exeter is fallen ill of the Small-Pox.

We hear that her Majesty, with the Duke and the Princesses, will reside at Kensington during his Majesty's Absence at Hanover; and that the Prince of Wales will reside at Kew-Green.

On Sunday last about Ten in the Morning, the Woods lying near the Spaniard's by Hampstead Heath, were set on Fire by some ill designing People; when the same (being very dry) burnt with great Fury for about two Hours; but was happily extinguish'd, after having much damaged about ten Acres.

The Ship Moor, from Dieppe, arrived on Wednesday in the River, having on board the Corpse of Dr. Atterbury, late Bishop of Rochester, which is to be interr'd in Westminster-Abbey.

Last Saturday three Heats were run for a hundred Pound a Heat, between the Hon. Mr. Vane's Stone-Horse, and Mr. Hodgson of Witten le Wear's Stone-Horse, on Middleham Moor, about eight Miles from Richmond in Yorkshire; and were all won by the latter.

They write from Newnham, that the Number of Persons drowned in Owner Pearce's Passage Boat, appear to be seventeen, Men, Women, and Children.

A Treaty of Marriage is on Foot, and will speedily be consummated between Sir Adolphus Oughton, Bart. Member of Parliament for Coventry, and Miss Key, Sister to Sir William Key, Bart. Member of Parliament for Warwick, a young Lady with a very considerable Fortune.

Another Marriage will also speedily be consummated between Richard Hoare, Esq; a Banker in Fleet-Street, and Miss Tully of Charter-House Square, a young Lady of near 20,000 l. Fortune.

Rob. and Con. On Tuesday about Noon, a Servant to one Mr. Parsons, a Shop-keeper at Ongar, coming to Town, was robb'd by two Footpads, of 313 l. On Sunday in the Forenoon the Dutches of Manchester Woman was robb'd of a Gold Watch, in St. Clement Church, during the Time of Divine Service.—Wednesday two Men were committed to Newgate, charged with robbing one Mr. Turner last Tuesday Night in the Street of his Hat and Wig, a silver Watch, and 12s. 6 d. in Money.

Prof. Mr. Ellison is made Ensign in Lieutenant-General Tatten's Regiment of Foot, in the Room of Ensign Cole, who is made a Lieutenant in the same Regiment.—Mr. Murray is appointed by the Duke of Argyll to be Deputy Store Keeper at Woolwich.

Mar. On Saturday last Mr. Edwards of Mincing Lane, a noted Corn Factor, was married to Miss Rookeby, a Daughter to Mr. Rookeby, an Apothecary in Hatton Garden.—Monday was married at Hampton-Court by the Rev. Dr. Skirrit, Zachary Chambers, of Chelsea, Esq; to the Widow Lomax, (Mother of the late Caleb Lomax Esq; Member of Parliament for St. Alban's) a Lady of 12,000 l. Fortune.—Last Week the Rev. Mr. Ellis was married to Miss Anderson, one of the Daughters of Sir Stephen Anderson, of Eyworth in Bedfordshire, Bart. an agreeable young Lady and a good Fortune.

Dead. Yesterday Se'night died at Lincoln the Rev. and Learned Mr. James Gardiner, M. A. Sub-Dean of that Cathedral.—A few Days since died at her House in King-street near Golden-Square, Mrs. Elizabeth Wellwood, Relict of Dr. James Wellwood, of the College of Physicians, Mother to the Lady of Sir James Monro, Bart.—About the same Time died at her House in Petty France, Westminster, Mrs. Veneria Cook, Daughter of the Right Hon. — Cook, Esq; Secretary of State in the Reign of King Charles II.—William Lease, who was committed to Newgate by the House of Commons, for prevaricating about the Affairs of the Charitable Corporation.—Monday died in Lincoln's-Inn, Richard Foley, Esq; Member of Parliament for Droitwich in Worcestershire; for which Borough he has served many Years. He was one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas, and Brother to the Hon. the Lord Foley.—On Saturday last died at Jenkins near Barking in Essex, the Lady Humphreys, second Wife of Sir William Humphreys, Bart. Alderman of Cheap Ward.—Colonel Perry, formerly an eminent Brewer in Old-street.—Mrs. Hannah Cromwell, a near Relation of Oliver Cromwell, in the 70th Year of her Age.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 98 3/8ths. South Sea Annuity 110. Bank 150 1/2 half. India 175 1/2 half. Blanks 7 l. 7s. 3 d. 20 l. Prizes 19 l. 12 s. 6 d.

For the Benefit of Mr. SHEPHERD and Mr. COREY. By his Majesty's Company of COMEDIANS at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, on Tuesday the 11th Day of April will be presented the HISTORY of King HENRY the VIIIth.

Written by SHAKESPEARE. Containing the Death of the Duke of Buckingham; The Fall of Cardinal Wolsey; the Divorce and Death of Queen Katherine; the Coronation of Queen Anne Bullen; and the nuptial Ceremony of the Champion in Westminster-Hall. Concluding with the Christening of Queen Elizabeth. Being the last Time of performing it this Season. Boxes 5s. Pit 3s. Gallery 1s.

For the Benefit of Mrs. BUTLER. By his Majesty's Company of COMEDIANS, at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, on Thursday the 10th Day of April will be presented a COMEDY, call'd The Man of Mode; or, Sir Fopling Flatter. To which will be added, a new Ballad Opera, call'd The Devil to Pay, or, The Wives Metamorphos'd. Tickets to be had at the Widow Cook's, Box colour in the Playhouse Passage.

Next Monday will be Published, (With his Effigies curiously engraven by BARON) MEMOIRS of the LIFE of the late Earl of ORKNEY and the Family of BOYLE. Containing several curious Facts and Pieces of History from the Reign of Queen Elizabeth to the present Times. Extracted from original Papers and Manuscripts never yet printed. With a short Account of the Controversy between the late Earl of Orkney and the Rev. Dr. Bentley, and some select Letters of PHALARIS the famous Sicilian Tyrant. Translated from the Greek. By EUSTACE BUDGELL, Esq; Printed for W. Mears at the Lamb in the Old Bailey.

At the Two Sugar Loaves facing Charing-Cross, To be Sold cheap, Wholesale and Retail, The GOODS of a Weaver, deceas'd. Consisting of rich Paduoyes, unwater'd Tabbies, black and colour'd Luteins, Variety of flower'd Silks, the Colours all good, the Goods fresh and clean. At the same Place is sold all Sorts of Mercery Goods and Morning Gowns ready made, with the lowest Price fixed upon them.

By a Gentlewoman of Education. Is lately set up a French BOARDING SCHOOL, over-against Haberdasher's Hospital in Hogdon; where young Ladies are taught Reading, Writing, Working and Accounts, Geography and Dancing; and instructed in all Parts of Education.